

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

CITY OF STEPHENVILLE

PWS ID Number TX0720002 Phone Number: 254-918-1223

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The city cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, the potential for lead exposure can be minimized by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at the following URL: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 1st Tuesday of Each Month

Time: 5:30 p.m.

Location: City Hall - 298 W. Washington

Phone Number: 254-918-1212

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water the city provides to customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (254) 918 - 1230 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Welcome

The City of Stephenville is committed to providing citizens with a reliable supply of superior quality drinking water now and into the future. This year's Drinking Water Quality Report is a testimony to the highly trained Public Works professionals dedicated to protecting and preserving our water sources and our treatment and delivery systems. Their diligent efforts have again yielded the highest ranking water system classification; "Superior" which means our drinking water, once again, meets or exceeds all Federal and State regulations.

Sincerely,

Nick Williams, P.E.,
Director of Public Works

Information About Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information about our water sources, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at the following URL or contact Nick Williams, Public Works Director at 254-918-1223: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>. Further details about water sources and assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Abbreviations

- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- Mrem/yr – Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water.
- ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000,000,000 gallons of water.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppt - nanograms per liter or parts per trillion

na - not applicable.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The drinking water used by the CITY OF STEPHENVILLE is a combination of GROUND and SURFACE waters from the following sources: the TRINITY AQUIFER and the UPPER LEON RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water sources based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system visit the source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=> or feel free to call us at 254-918-1223. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Water Type	Report Status	Latitude / Longitude Location in the Trinity Aquifer
1 - BOWMAN RIDGE WF - BART GREENWAY	GW	A	32.08585,-98.219759
2 - BOWMAN RIDGE WF - BART GREENWAY	GW	A	32.079326,-98.215437
BOWMAN RIDGE WF - GARY GREENWAY /	GW	A	32.091148,-98.20942
BOWMAN RIDGE WF - L2 LILLJEDAHN / CR	GW	A	32.12985,-98.229065
BOWMAN RIDGE WF - L3 FARRAR /CR 253	GW	A	32.11088,-98.231791
BOWMAN RIDGE WF - L4 PACK II / CR 273	GW	A	32.109013,-98.216124
DOWNTOWN WF - P1 WEST / 501 N	GW	A	32.221545,-98.20836
DOWNTOWN WF - P4 PECAN / 700 N	GW	A	32.223466,-98.210159
FM914 WF - G10 TAYLOR SOUTH	GW	A	32.145003,-98.192476
FM914 WF - G11 MCALLISTER	GW	A	32.140072,-98.196491
FM914 WF - G12 MCCOY	GW	A	32.134676,-98.197089
FM914 WF - G13 SHARP	GW	A	32.128315,-98.193093
FM914 WF - G6 MCINROE	GW	A	32.176408,-98.197028
FM914 WF - G7 ALBRITTON	GW	A	32.166972,-98.19358
FM914 WF - G8 PACK	GW	A	32.159208,-98.18892
FM914 WF - G9 TAYLOR NORTH	GW	A	32.152167,-98.188845
IN-TOWN WF - G2 SAFEWAY / 732	GW	A	32.229046,-98.214587
IN-TOWN WF - G3 HARBIN / 2100	GW	A	32.225889,-98.233877
IN-TOWN WF - G4 DALE / 2274 W	GW	A	32.210053,-98.228586
IN-TOWN WF - G5 RAILROAD /432 S LILLIAN	GW	A	32.210684,-98.214998
US67 WF - A3 BROWN	GW	A	32.202342,-98.159915
US67 WF - A4 YOUNG / CR 490	GW	A	32.19369,-98.154281
US67 WF - A5 DUNSON I / CR 488	GW	A	32.201113,-98.150052
US67 WF - A6 DUNSON II / CR 488	GW	A	32.205184,-98.141639
US67 WF - A7 STACY	GW	A	32.196116,-98.136108
US67 WF - A8 LINCOLN / CR 182	GW	A	32.200964,-98.127827
US67 WF-A10 HUEY I / CR 182	GW	A	32.211571,-98.10627
US67 WF-A11 HUEY II / PR 701	GW	A	32.218441,-98.112035
US67 WF-A9 LINDLEY / CR 182	GW	A	32.205448,-98.118815

Additional water quality data for the Upper Leon River Municipal Water District may be found at <http://ulrmwd.com>.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Lead and Copper

Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/26/2013	1.3	1.3	0.616	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/26/2013	0	15	4.29	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Data

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual, Free	2015	1.44	0.71	2.13	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	6	0 – 10.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	21	0 – 23.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	07/27/2011	0.259	0 – 0.259	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	07/27/2011	0.14	0.104 – 0.14	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	07/27/2011	8.29	3 – 8.29	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.463	0.32 - 0.463	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	1	0.488-0.864	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six month of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Selenium	07/27/2011	4.04	2.93 – 4.04	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	07/27/2011	0.241	0.125 – 0.241	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	07/27/2011	8.6	6.5 – 8.6	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	07/27/2011	2	0.51 – 2	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and Uranium	07/27/2011	7.1	6 – 7.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA Considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule				
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.				
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. The City of Stephenville transmitted the results of the testing to the consumers approximately 60 days following release of the results. Internal procedures have been established to ensure future mailing notifications are completed within the 30 day time limit. Testing confirmed results were well below any action level.	

Public Notification Rule				
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).				
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/10/2012	2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These results were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. The City of Stephenville transmitted the results of the testing to the consumers approximately 60 days following release of the results. Internal procedures have been established to ensure future mailing notifications are completed within the 30 day time limit. Testing confirmed results were well below any action level.	

Water quality data for the Upper Leon River Municipal Water District may be found by calling (254) 879-2258 or visiting the website at <http://ulrmwd.com>.

ULMWD Lead and Copper

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/13/2012	1.3	1.3	0.0695	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/13/2012	0	15	3.21	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

ULMWD Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	25	17.3 – 33.2	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	68.8	53.2 – 84.6	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2014	2	2.4 - 2.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.0967	0.0967 - 0.0967	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.2	0.17 - 0.17	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.08	0.08 - 0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2014	4.6	4.6 – 4.6	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	06/19/2012	6.8	6.8 - 6.8	0	50	pCi/L *	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	06/19/2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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ULMWD Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.57 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	0.3 NTU	96.80 %	N	Soil runoff.

ULMWD Information Statement: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.